

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

General Election August 3.

SALT LAKE COUNTY.

FOR COLLECTOR.

M. R. SOWLES.

FOR SELECTMEN.

B. H. QUINN.

E. G. WOOLLEY.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

DAVID R. ALLEN.

WHO ARE

THE

FOUR BOODLERS?

AMEND THE LAW.

If there were time to do it, all parties should demand from their nominees to the legislature a pledge that the election law be amended, at least to the extent of providing a live registration list, once a year. The present arrangement is such an evil that it is surprising that more fraud at our elections is not perpetrated. Crookedness is possible under all election laws, but if an act were specially devised to encourage dishonesty and illegal registration and voting it would probably be patterned after the statute under which our elections are conducted. The total registration of the city is 10,373, of which 3,350 names have been added since the registration last fall. Now, it is ridiculous to suppose any such number of persons in this city are entitled, under the law, to vote. It is doubted that the legal voters, all told, will number three-fourths the total registration. At the election on Monday only 5,198 men voted, or only 50 per cent. of the registration. Fully 25 per cent. of the names on the list belong to dead men and to men who have not resided here for years, and perhaps many of the names are fictitious, having been placed on the list by dishonest officials with the view to finding men to vote them. We submit that this is all wrong and should be changed. It opens the door to fraud and clearly invites corruption. The law assumes that the list shall be purged every year, but we know this is never done. It assumes that the registration officers will all be honest, that they will visit every house and make diligent inquiry as to those entitled to vote; that failing to find or learn of the person to represent a name on the old list the name will be stricken off, and that practically a new list will be made at every annual registration; but we know how little attention is paid to the legitimate presumption of the law, and how false and misleading the lists are. Another thing which the law should require is that the residence of every man listed shall be definitely designated, that the party may be identified. To-day the registrar notes the residence if he is inclined to do so, or thinks that it may help his party; otherwise he contents himself with the mere record of the name, thus making it next to impossible to locate the individual.

The law should be amended, and it will be the duty of the coming legislature to amend it before further mischief has been done.

DEMOCRATS ARE CONTENT.

One of the funny things of the day is the rejoicing of the Liberal leaders and their organ over the result of Monday's election. They appear to be merry in the hope of distracting attention from the actual showing and to make unthinking people think the victory was a triumph, when the truth is, the returns show a Liberal decline. The houses and the paper never worked harder, the "trading" was never more earnest or systematic, and it is quite generally conceded that the full vote of the party was gotten out. If the party had gained or had held its own even there might have been occasion for some of the noise which we hear; but the fact is that the Liberal majority of 1,000 one year ago has been cut down to 672. Even this circumstance would not be discouraging if the opposition had been formidable in its organization and vigorous in its management and work, which was not the case. The non-partisan movement was simply a protest on the part of the better element in the community against the assault which the Liberal bosses were making upon the public school. Nobody engineered the movement, nobody drummed for votes; at some of the public citizens had inquired for Citizens' ballots, and general indifference prevailed. Neither Democrats nor Republicans could take charge of the direction of affairs, because that would have given a partisan aspect to what was intended to be

and actually was a non-partisan affair. Under these circumstances the Liberals polled 672 more votes in the city than their opponents. The man who rejoices over such a "victory" is to be condoned only because of his stupidity. He would probably take pleasure in dying if he could be assured that his funeral would be a showy affair.

Looked at intelligently, Monday's showing is more encouraging to Democrats than it can possibly be to the Liberal bosses, no matter how much cheerfulness the latter may assume. The Democrats did not know before just what they had to combat. They were ignorant of the Liberal strength, and except for the showing of hands on the 15th would have gone into the August battle with more or less fear and trembling. Now they know just what they have to do, and we think they know how to do it. It will take less effort to overcome the Liberals' 672 majority in August than it required on the part of the Liberals to muster that majority in July.

THE PUBLIC school children of New York have shown much better taste than the majority of the people of the United States showed a year or two ago when they adopted the golden rod as the national flower. The superintendent of public instruction asked the school children to declare their preference for a state flower, and the votes all being in, the result is as follows: Rose, 227,523; golden rod, 236,400. In thirty-two cities the vote stood 151,012 for the rose and 100,568 for the golden rod. The choice of the golden rod, one of the ugliest of our flowers, as the national flower was surprising, and the selection of the rose by the New York school children is evidence of a return of sense.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENBERGER, editor and proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, the leading German newspaper of this country, has an interesting and sensible article in the July Forum on the subject of immigration. He treats the question from the standpoint of an Americanized foreigner, and, of course, is friendly to immigration. If all the newcomers were made of the same kind of material out of which Mr. OTTENBERGER is composed, there would be no complaint anywhere in the United States, no matter how heavily laden with foreigners were the incoming ships, nor would there be quarrelling with the "down-trodden and oppressed" about their landing, no matter whether they brought little or much money with them. Mr. OTTENBERGER belongs to that class that is welcome, as will be seen from the following account of his impressions upon his arrival:

I have a very lively remembrance of the impressions I received on the occasion of my arrival in the United States about forty years ago. I had been an ardent admirer of American institutions, from what I had learned of them in my college studies. The ship that brought me over was scarcely fastened at the dock before I ran up the nearest street, and, standing in Broadway near the Astor house, observed the passers-by. From their appearance they were mostly men who worked for a living, but nearly every one of them bore himself as if he was a sovereign. The expression of their eyes seemed to say, "I am second to none; there is nothing so great and so high that I cannot accomplish it, and I intend to fight my way." Not speaking English, I saw that it would be impossible for me to obtain a situation where I could utilize the knowledge acquired during my university studies; and having no means to speak of, I took a few days later a position as a common laborer in a factory, although I had never done a stroke of manual work in my life before. After a few hours my fingers were full of blisters, and in a few hours more the blood was running down my hands; but I had been inspired with the energy that I saw in the eyes of those men on my arrival, and I continued, not discouraged by pain or difficulties in my work. I had received the baptism of the real American spirit, and I was never in my life so proud of anything as the blisters on my hands in consequence of my labor.

THE FARMERS' TRUST.

We fear the farmers of this country, and more particularly those of them who are members of that numerous organization known as the Farmers' Alliance, are not as good politicians as they would like to be; and then if they should come to be good politicians we fear they would not be good farmers. The Alliance was the outgrowth of very wide-spread knowledge among the agricultural classes that there were corruption in politics, dishonesty in government, favoritism in enacting and enforcing laws, and that much of the evil complained of fell upon the farmers themselves, they being quiet, non-combative people who liked peace and quiet and did not take kindly to the strife and turmoil and schemes of the politicians. The farmers knew of the existence of these evils and how they suffered from them, but they didn't know how to cure them, and it may be doubted that they will ever learn. In Kansas they formed themselves into a political party and set out to bring the relief which they wanted, but they set out to do this much as a bull would undertake to arrange the goods in a china shop. They sent a wide-mouthed blatherer, the now notorious Sockless Stearns, to Congress, where he will be the laughing stock of his brother Representatives and the butt for their jokes. They elected to the Senate the long-whiskered Puffer, whose only recommendation for the place seems to have consisted in the fact that he had edited a country weekly, in the columns of which he had portrayed the grievances and sufferings of the farmers. Both these men are cranks, in the popular acceptance of the term, and they will be able to do nothing for the cause they represent, even if they know what to do, which is doubtful. The farmers are in a position, so far at least, as Kansas is concerned, to have been a failure, not from lack of numbers, but because they were ignorant of what to do and how to do it.

Now the Alliance leaders have devised a scheme for their "relief" which they are pushing in several states, and which is more ridiculous than the sending of Puffer to the Senate and Stearns to the House because of the whiskers of one and the avoidance of socks by the other. The scheme to which we refer is that of a "trust" from the market until such time as the necessities of the people will compel them to pay fair or even exorbitant prices. This would be very absurd and would soon make the farmers rich, provided the plan would "work." But how laughable it seems when looked at from the standpoint of common sense, and viewed from the position of ordinary and well-understood business rules. The wheat-growers in this country number millions, and they extend from New York to California and Washington. Now, how is it possible for

them to form a "combine"? How could any considerable number of them get together and organize a "trust" which could be effective? The farmers of Kansas might hold their wheat for a time, but it could be for only a little while, for those of Colorado and Nebraska, and Missouri and Iowa would soon send enough wheat to Kansas to supply the demand. Unfortunately, the great majority of the farmers are not in a position, financially, to withhold their wheat from the market. In too many cases the grain has been mortgaged before it matures and must be turned over to creditors as soon as harvested to pay debts and stop interest. In too many other cases the farmers have to sell promptly or their families will suffer for clothing and other necessities. Do the Alliance politicians, who have devised this wonderful scheme, propose that central bureau shall carry the farmers during this looking-up period, loaning them money for expenses until the wheat can be sold for satisfactory prices? This would have to be done in order to make the plan a success, and it would require more money than all the farmers in the country could borrow. In this matter, as in the election of Puffer and other things, the farmers who are turning politicians are displaying an ignorance which would be laughable were it not for the deplorable condition of the agriculturists themselves. They assume that because men can get together and form an oil trust, a sugar trust, a whisky trust or a trust of any other kind for controlling and regulating the price of any article they can also form a "combine" and put up the price of their products. It is simply ludicrous.

What the farmers should do, and in doing that will find the relief which they seek, is to unite with the political party which is trying to amend the infamous tariff laws which tax the agriculturists for the benefit of the trusts and the protected few; to unite with the party which is bent on finding a market for the surplus which the farmer raises, a market in which he can get a fair price for what he has to sell, and where he will be required to pay only a fair price for what he has to buy. The farmers will get relief through the Democratic party, but never through the granges and alliances, or other organizations of a similar nature.

REPUBLICAN "VICTORIES."

The Republicans are just now feeling somewhat jubilant. On Monday they carried the school election at Logan, their majority being 100, and now comes the information that they were also successful in North Ogden and Plain City. The Herald suggests to its friends, the enemy, the propriety of confining their rejoicings to the bounds of moderation. We suggest the wisdom of not publishing too much, and then they will spare themselves the mortification of having to recant. The Republican success in Logan, we are assured by those who are thoroughly familiar with the situation, was due almost entirely to Democratic apathy. The Democrats didn't work, because there were so many of them that they never supposed for a moment that it was necessary to work. They knew they were largely in the majority, and as people invariably do under such circumstances, they were apathetic and negligent, with the result that they awoke to find themselves beaten. We don't know how it was in Plain City and North Ogden, but inasmuch as both those towns have been regarded as reliably Democratic, the presumption is that the apathy of the Democrats rather than the "numerousness" of Republicans is responsible for the defeat. As the election in August things will be different, it is hoped.

Right here is a good place to remind Democrats that it is good politics to vote the party ticket at every election, no matter whether the issue is important or otherwise. It is a duty which the individual owes to himself, to his party and to the community, and it is a duty very easy of performance. Failure to vote, through a belief that your vote will not be needed, sometimes results in mischief, and not infrequently it is almost a crime against the party. We understand that there are a good many Democrats in Logan who feel ashamed and guilty because they did not take the trouble to go to the polls on Monday. They will feel like kicking themselves until the term of the Republican trustee has expired and they have had a chance to vote for his Democratic successor.

THE HERALD is not in the least disturbed by the Logan incident. Our advice are such as to lead us to believe that Ceech will be the banner Democratic county, and Logan will do her share to bring about that result. Monday's defeat may inspire the Democrats to better work than they would have done otherwise, and thus lead to a bigger majority for the party in August.

WHAT IT COSTS.
 Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people, in buying even necessities of life. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle taken according to directions will average to last a month.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE.

MAILS.	CLOSE.
U. P.-East, also north to Ogden, Box Elder, Collinston and Logan.	8:30 a.m.
U. P.-W.-Atlantic Mail, via New York.	8:30 a.m.
U. P.-Local Mail north to Logan and intermediate points; also, a closed pouch for San Francisco.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-For Ogden.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-For Idaho, Montana, Portland, San Francisco and all points west.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Denver and Aspen.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-Park City, Coalville and Eden.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-P.-Idaho, all points and intermediate points.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-Stockton.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-Park City, Mill Creek and local.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Bingham.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Idaho, all points and intermediate points.	9:30 p.m.

MAILS.

MAILS.	ARRIVE.
U. P.-Eastern fast mail.	9:30 a.m.
U. P.-Park City and Cache.	10:30 a.m.
U. P.-Idaho, Montana and Oregon.	8:10 p.m.
U. P.-P.-Idaho, all points and intermediate points.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-Stockton.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Pacific mail.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Idaho, all points and intermediate points.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Bingham.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-Park City, Mill Creek and local.	9:30 p.m.
U. P.-W.-California and west.	9:30 a.m.

OFFICE HOURS.

OFFICE HOURS.	OPEN.	CLOSE.
Money order window.	9:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Register window.	9:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
General delivery and stamp window.	8:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Carriers' window (except Sunday).	6:00 a.m.	7:00 p.m.
SUNDAY HOURS.	OPEN.	CLOSE.
General delivery and stamp window.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Carriers' window.	12:00 m.	1:00 p.m.

L. A. BENTON, P. M.

FROM SAN ANTONIO.

Aug. Horning, a well known manufacturer of boots and shoes at 830 Nolan St., San Antonio, Texas, will not soon forget his experience with attacks of the cramps which he relates as follows: "I was taken with a violent cramp in the stomach, which I believe would have caused my death had not I been for the prompt use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose did me so much good that I followed it up in 30 minutes with the second dose, and before the doctor could get to where I was, I did not need him. This Remedy shall always be one of the main stays of my family." For sale by Z. C. M. I. drug dept.

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To cure any case. With each order received by us for six bottles, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHNSON, PRATT & CO., Druggists, Sole Agents, 45 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for some time and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor my hair is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair to use Ayer's Hair Vigor as a dressing."—Mrs. Lydia O. Moody, East Pittston, Me.

"Some time ago my wife's hair began to come out quite freely."

Ayer's Hair Vigor

not only prevented my wife from becoming bald, but it also caused an entirely new growth of hair. I am ready to certify to the statement before a Justice of the peace."—H. Hulsebus, Lewisburgh, Iowa.

"Some years ago, after a severe attack of brain fever, my hair all came out. I used such preparations for restoring it as my physicians ordered, but failed to produce a growth of hair in a few weeks. I then tried, successively, several articles recommended by druggists, and all alike fell short of accomplishing the desired result. The last remedy I applied was Ayer's Hair Vigor, which brought a growth of hair in a few weeks. I think I used eight bottles in two years; more than was necessary as a restorative, but I liked it for that purpose. I believe Ayer's Hair Vigor possesses virtues far above those of any similar preparation now on the market."—Vincent Jones, Richmond, Ind.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

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